



Ray O. Lefman
"Mr. Central States"
1916 - 1996



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the sentinel

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Presidential Commentary

John Wilson

This is a difficult moment for all of us as we pause to reflect on “Mr. Central States,” Ray O. Lefman’s death, at the age of 80. While extremely good men like Ray die, their many contributions do not. When Ray became involved in CSNS, we had 200 members and \$200 in the bank. That is a far cry from what we have today. Serving about 30 years on the CSNS Board, including President, this hard working and dedicated numismatist helped to make us one of the top numismatic organizations in the world. Besides the Board he served our organization in many other capacities, including working on just about all of our Kansas City Central States Coin Conventions. Because of his enthusiasm, when Ray was asked to do something, you could consider it done. At our 1996 Kansas City CSNS Coin Convention, Ray put together a fantastic educational program that was enjoyed by over 75 numismatists. He also assisted his wife Betty with the wonderful Friendship Luncheon held at the fabulous Italian Gardens. Ray was working hard for our society even though he wasn’t in good health. He will be missed greatly by all the many numismatic organizations he belonged to and the many collectors and dealers he knew around the United States. One of Ray’s greatest attributes was not necessarily in gathering numismatic treasures, but gathering numismatic friends. I have sent along to our excellent Editor’s, Karen and Jim Jach, a picture taken by myself several years ago. The photo shows from left to right: Dan Brown, Aubrey Bebee, Ray Lefman and Admiral O. H. Dodson. Only Dan Brown survives from this fantastic numismatic foursome.



Ray led a life that exemplified kindness... A life that illustrated the Golden Rule... A life that inspired emulation... A life that burned so that others’ paths were lighted. He was living proof of just how fine a person can be. As Will Rogers once said “I never met a man (or person) I didn’t like”. Ray was exactly like that, and anyone who met him instantly liked him. With Ray’s passing, a void has been left that cannot be filled. All of us should resolve to cherish his memory. On behalf of the Board and entire membership of Central States Numismatic Society, I (we) want his family to know that we will miss him. Our hearts and prayers are with you Betty, along with the rest of your relation, at this most difficult time.

On behalf of the entire CSNS Board and membership, I want to thank Illinois Numismatic Association President Kermit Wasmer and his entire Board for their generosity in providing room for our early September Board meeting. Our meeting was held in conjunction with the ILNA Fall Coin Convention in Homewood, Illinois. The hospitality provided us is greatly appreciated, and we were very happy to have our meeting in conjunction with this major numismatic coin convention.

I would also like to formally announce that we have accepted an invitation from Illinois Numismatic Association President Kermit Wasmer and their Board to host a September 5 - 7, 1997 Coin Convention in Harvey, Illinois. The location is the Ramada Inn Hotel - Harvey 17040 South Halsted (Junction I-80 and Route 1) which is just about a half of mile down from where they held the 1996 show. We are very excited that ILNA wants to host our Central States show. I know it will be extremely successful. Please read the ILNA press release and look at the full page ad announcing this important 1997 coin show extravaganza.

Our Fall Board meeting brought about some changes for our organization - hopefully - for the better. Starting with our 1998 CSNS Milwaukee Coin Convention, Mr. Kevin Foley, of Milwaukee, WI (past CSNS President and Editor) will be our annual General Chairman and Jerry Lebo, of Logansport, IN (CSNS Secretary / Treasurer) will be our annual Bourse Chairman. These appointments will allow us to travel to cities where we don't have a local club to host our convention (and subsequently do the work). Clubs in our region can still submit bids to host our Spring convention though we no longer have the 50 - 50 split. When local clubs are approved to host our Spring convention, paid work assignments will help to bring money into their treasuries. We also made decisions on future CSNS Spring Coin Conventions. We have a tentative date of April 5 - 9, 2000 for Cincinnati, OH. and will explore Chicago for 2001 and Minneapolis for 2002.

If you are a numismatic educator or speaker, we need you to volunteer for our Speakers Bureau. If you would like to be added to this forthcoming page in the Centinel, please contact CSNS Governor and Chairman for that committee W. Ray Lockwood at 2075 E. Bocock Road, Marion, IN 46952. The U. S. Mint starter kits have been a huge success. Kits have been passed out at the recently completed Iowa State Show, Elgin Coin Club, Numismatists of Wisconsin Wausau State show and some other shows.

Kits have also been given to the Racine Numismatic Society, Kenosha Coin Club and Waukesha Coin Club for distribution to Young Collectors at their coin shows, in 1997. Once again thanks to the American Numismatic Association for arranging through the U. S. Mint to obtain these kits "free of charge" for distribution to collectors around the country. All the people who have received the kits have been very happy with the contents. One thousand kits will be passed out at our next 1997 CSNS Convention. The convention will be held at the Indiana Convention Center, in downtown Indianapolis. Make plans now to attend this great show on April 11 - 13, 1997. Bourse tables are going quick, so if you haven't sent your application in, don't hesitate and write Marvin Mericle today. Exhibit applications can be obtained from Fran Lockwood. Addresses can be found in The Centinel. Our 1997 Indianapolis, IN CSNS Coin Convention will be an outstanding numismatic event in 1997. Make plans to attend now. PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE get your hotel reservations in early, as another convention will be in town the same time we are. You can always cancel a room, but if you try to get a room at a late date you may have a problem.

I want to personally thank CSNS Past President John Cain and his lovely wife Norma for letting me stay with them when I attended the funeral for Ray Lefman. Your hospitality was wonderful. John, I also appreciated all the hard work you did as Security Chairman (no problems reported) for the 1996 CSNS Kansas City Central States Convention. Also deserving another special thanks is the Johnson County Numismatic Society for hosting our 1996 Kansas City, MO CSNS Convention. General Chairman for the show Ralph Hardman and the entire committee worked very hard to bring us a successful show that will long be remembered.

In closing, I want to remind you that your entire Board appreciates your thoughts and comments on how we are doing. If you have any suggestions on how to make our great organization even greater, don't hesitate to write me or any of the other officers or board members. We are striving hard to make our organization greater and welcome your input. I hope all of you have a great Holiday Season and a prosperous and healthy 1997. See you at a show soon.

Yours in Numismatics,
John Wilson, President

A Message from the Secretary

Jerry Lebo

Elsewhere in this issue is the obituary of "Mr. Central States," Ray O. Lefman of Kansas City. President Wilson also talks about Ray in his column, so I'll be brief. Ray died this past September and obviously will be missed by wife Betty, other relatives and the many friends he made during his long tenure in service to CSNS.

The highest award given by CSNS is the Medal of Merit. This past spring the medal was named in Ray's honor and he was on hand for presentation of said award to another long-time CSNS activist, Florence Schook. The CSNS board followed up this fall by revising the size and composition of the medal. Until now, it was a small bronze medal. Henceforth, it will be a one-ounce gold-plated silver medal with the CSNS logo on one side. The other side will be blank, suitable for engraving. It also will be attached to a ribbon so it can be worn by the recipient.

Our governing board had a busy meeting this past October in Homewood, Ill., a south suburb of Chicago where the Illinois Numismatic Association was conducting its convention.

The board approved a major change in the way CSNS spring conventions are operated. Beginning in 1998, CSNS will manage its own conventions. Former President Kevin Foley has been named general chairman and yours truly will be bourse chairman.

Simply put, the change in management was inevitable. For many years CSNS shows were hosted by local and regional organizations. The number of such clubs capable of staging a CSNS convention has dwindled over the years to a precious few. Consequently, our options for convention location have been limited. The new concept allows CSNS the flexibility of visiting most major cities in the 13-state region.

I say most cities because St. Louis apparently won't be one of them in the immediate future. Despite some successful conventions in the city with the arch, we had to cancel plans for a 1998 meeting there because the convention center wouldn't guarantee us show dates far enough in advance. As a result, we switched to Milwaukee for 1998. We already were booked into suds city for 1999, so we will wind up going there two straight years.

CSNS is one of the last numismatic organizations whose conventions still rotate from city to city each year. Although some people have suggested settling in one location, there is ample support for the rotation system. That was evident because some dealers and collectors voiced concern about doing the show in Milwaukee two consecutive years.

Meanwhile, we're looking ahead. The board authorized CSNS to investigate conventions in Cincinnati, Chicago and Minneapolis as the next century dawns. These cities ranked high on the preference list in a survey of dealers.

After a lapse of several years, CSNS apparently is about to reinstitute fall conventions. These are smaller gatherings than our spring meeting and are generally geared for regional type dealers, although national dealers are also welcome. At this writing, the Illinois Numismatic Association is organizing a CSNS convention next fall in Homewood, Ill. There's also talk of doing fall conventions in later years at such sites as Fort Wayne, Ind., Columbus, Ohio and Louisville, Ky.

Our recent board meeting also produced the possibility of expanding the 13-state region. A committee is looking into that possibility. For example, if Pennsylvania were added to the region, we could be looking at a convention in Pittsburgh down the road. However, this is all in the talkative stages. A similar study conducted a decade ago failed to produce an expansion of the CSNS region.

As you probably know, CSNS offers two scholarships annually to the ANA summer seminars. Until now, recipients had to live in the 13-state region. The board has eliminated that requirement, opening the scholarships to all CSNS members. However, preference is still given to members in the 13-state region should candidates with equal qualifications apply.

Other action by the board this fall included a reduction in the number of dealer badges that come with bourse booths. Regular booths will be limited to three badges and corner booths to four. However, the board authorized additional badges at \$50 each. This is similar to early bird badges, but still requires endorsement of said buyers by the principal booth holder. Badges will be available only to CSNS members. This takes effect in 1998.

Meanwhile, we're heading to Indianapolis for our 1997 spring convention April 11-13. PNG Day is April 10. Bourse applications have long since been mailed. Dealers with questions about the bourse should contact Marv Mericle (219-749-2539.)

One of the truly positive aspects of our annual spring convention is the exhibit area. I think too many people pass up the opportunity to look at the exhibits and view some items they've never seen before and might not ever see again. Exhibiting also offers you a chance to show off your prized material.

Many potential exhibitors decline to put out displays for security reasons. I can't argue that point. There's always a danger of being robbed going to and from a convention, although it's not likely.

Others will say they have no exhibiting experience or their material too common so they don't stand a chance of winning anything. Perhaps as a first-time exhibitor, you might not win anything but there is knowledge to be gained by talking to the exhibit judges and other exhibitors. And you just might get lucky and bring home a prize.

Additionally, each exhibitor gets a ticket to the Saturday night banquet.

So if you're interested, contact Fran Lockwood, who is exhibit chairperson for the 1997 convention in Indianapolis. Her mailing address is 2075 Bocock Rd., Marion, IN 46952. Phone: 317-664-6520.

The YN program on Saturday afternoon will feature an auction for juniors, who can bid on real coins using play money provided them. The kids can earn extra auction dollars by attending educational programs prior to the auction. Roy Maines is in charge of this event. His address is R.R. 1, Box 28, Bowling Green, Ind., 47833. His phone number is 812-986-3027.

Speaking of addresses, etc., I have moved. My new mailing address is P.O. Box 841, Logansport IN 46947. The phone number is 219-753-2489. My old Indianapolis post office box remains open until May 31, 1997.

Attention ANA candidates: With the American Numismatic Association's elections coming up in 1997, candidates are in the process of seeking nominations from various clubs, including CSNS. The ANA rules limit each club to seven nominations, so the CSNS policy in this regard is rather simple: CSNS will nominate only CSNS members in good standing, and will nominate only the first seven who formally request same by submitting the required paperwork to yours truly.

Correction: Two names were spelled incorrectly in the Medal of Merit winners' list published in the previous issue of The Centinel. The list should have shown Oliver Horton as a winner in 1973 and Larry Rowe in 1982. Our apologies to these two gentlemen.

Yours truly attended the Iowa State convention in Cedar Rapids during October, and, as this is being written, is preparing for a trip to the Michigan State convention at the end of November. We'll report in more detail on these trips in the next issue of the Centinel. Meanwhile, we'll leave you with this question: Why did a 98-year-old man buy a CSNS life membership?

-Jerry Lebo

CSNS Board Meeting Minutes

Homewood, IL, September 6, 1996

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 p.m. by President John Wilson. Roll call showed all members present except Kevin Foley, Brian Fanton, Bill Mross (all excused), Kurt Krueger (tardy) and Leon Thornton.

There was a moment of silence for deceased member Norman Junkins of Mount Vernon, Ill. It was reported former CSNS President Ray Lefman was seriously ill.

Guests included Cliff Mishler of Numismatic News, Beth Deisher of Coin World and Nancy Wilson, a past ANA governor who also is the wife of CSNS President Wilson.

The minutes of the spring board meeting were approved.

The treasurer's report was approved. S-T Jerry Lebo said he expects income for the fiscal year to be about \$5,000 less than income. He also reported the Kansas City convention earned CSNS \$20,608, with the final installment expected shortly.

The secretary's report showed 208 members were purged Sept. 1 for non-payment of dues, leaving about 1,700 current members.

Correspondence included letters from the Byron Reed Society of Omaha, Neb., reporting it lost its legal effort to block the sale of part of the Reed collection; Indiana State Numismatic Association thanking CSNS for distributing collector starter kits at the

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CSNS Board Meeting Minutes

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ISNA convention and Oak Forest Coin Club which received kits. Secretary Lebo also said he sent notes to Mint Director Philip Diehl and ANA Executive Director Robert Leuver thanking them for developing and distributing the kits. Both responded with appropriate letters.

A revised spring convention manual was reviewed. The manual provides for CSNS to manage its own conventions beginning in 1998, eliminating the 50-50 split of profits with host clubs. Local and regional clubs still may act as hosts and perform specific tasks for specific fees. CSNS would have a paid general chairman and a paid bourse chairman. The intent of the revision is to give CSNS more control over its own conventions and to take the conventions to cities which do not have clubs able to put on such a show by themselves.

Roger Winkelhake motioned and Ray Lockwood seconded approval of the manual. At the request of Bob Hatfield, the motion was amended to add a clause requiring quarterly reports to the board from the general chairman. Approved.

Bob Kutcher motioned and Paul Padget seconded that Kevin Foley be hired as general chairman and Jerry Lebo as bourse chairman. Following discussion of their contracts, the motion was approved.

Finance Committee Chairman Harry Tileston said the life membership accounts are overfunded by about \$24,000. He motioned that two of the accounts, worth about \$7,000 total, be transferred to the general account, leaving about \$67,000 in life accounts. There would be no premature cashing of CDs. Seconded by Jack Huggins. Approved.

President Wilson congratulated Editors Karen and Jim Jach for The Centinel winning first place in the ANA regional publication contest for the second straight year. Karen reported Centinel advertising is adequate. Ray Lockwood pointed out that the Elgin, Ill., Coin Club won first place for local club publications and that the club has a table at the Illinois state convention.

Paul Padget reported he has tentative dates of April 5-9 for a CSNS convention in Cincinnati in 2000. Paul motioned and Roger Winkelhake seconded to tentatively schedule a Cincinnati convention for 2000. Following additional discussion of possible show dates, Jack Huggins motioned and Roger Winkelhake seconded to investigate tentative scheduling of spring conventions in Cincinnati for 2000, Chicago or Minneapolis for 2001 and Minneapolis for 2002. Approved.

Jerry Lebo noted the possibility of fall shows later in Homewood, Ill., Louisville, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Columbus, Ohio. However, no formal invitations have been received.

It was noted the Illinois Numismatic Association's next convention is scheduled Sept. 4-7, 1997. Jack Huggins motioned and Roger Winkelhake seconded that the board tentatively approve a plan for a CSNS fall convention in 1997 subject to an invitation from ILNA. The president, coordinator and legal counsel would be empowered to accept such an invitation, providing it meets CSNS fall convention guidelines. Approved with Ed Rothberg abstaining.

Adjourned.

Meeting reconvened at 9 a.m., Saturday, Sept. 7

Editor Karen Jach reported that while she has a supply of articles on hand, she could use more stories on U.S. coinage for use in The Centinel.

Jack Huggins presented a new exhibit scoring sheet and motioned it be approved.

Seconded by Bob Kutcher. Bob Hatfield questioned the inclusion of a "degree of difficulty" category. Approved.

Ray Lockwood reported on Young Numismatists committee work. He said CSNS will advertise the availability of ANA seminar scholarships, send mailings to juniors and encourage juniors to exhibit.

Roger Winkelhake motioned and Bob Kutcher seconded to modify ANA seminar guidelines. Rooming would be paid at the double occupancy rate and travel would be reimbursed at the lesser of the mileage rate or air fare if a recipient drives to ANA. Approved.

Roger motioned and Ed Rothberg seconded that preference be given to members in the 13-state region in considering the awarding of seminar scholarships. This has the effect of making all CSNS members eligible for scholarships; not just those in the 13-state region. Approved.

The membership committee reported several suggestions: be more publicity conscious, promote the spring convention, note the Centinel is an award winning publication, publish more articles on U.S. coinage, attend more regional conventions, present more educational programs, conduct a membership recruitment contest and reinstitute the speakers bureau.

At the suggestion of President Wilson, Secretary Lebo motioned that CSNS use the ANA mailing list to contact local clubs and invite them to join CSNS. Ed Rothberg seconded. Approved.

Secretary Jerry Lebo reported Legal Counsel Bill Mross is still negotiating an auction contract with Heritage Corp., and that several points are unresolved. Mross to continue negotiating.

Roger Winkelhake motioned and Bob Kutcher seconded that the bylaws be amended to add the phrase "found guilty of committing a criminal offense" in the section dealing with discipline of members. Approved.

Jerry Lebo motioned and Bob Kutcher seconded that board adopt a policy of deferring action on complaints that should be heard by a court of law. Paul Padget motioned and Bob Hatfield seconded to table the motion pending further study. Motion tabled.

Ed Rothberg asked why CSNS voted to continue PNG Day after a survey of members showed opposition. President Wilson said there were questions about the wording of the survey; that PNG pays its share of expenses despite some reports to the contrary, and that he has received no complaints from dealers about the board's decision.

Secretary Lebo said CSNS needs to sit down with PNG and discuss a formula regarding expenses.

President Wilson thanked the Johnson County Coin Club for staging the CSNS convention this past spring in Kansas City.

Future conventions: Indianapolis 1997, all going well, booth sales brisk; Milwaukee 1998 and 1999: Hyatt is host hotel; 1998 show at MECCA, 1999 show in new Wisconsin Center. President Wilson said he hopes CSNS can do a Chicago convention because the dealers want it.

Ed Rothberg motioned and Jerry Lebo seconded that members outside the 13-state region should be eligible for at least two board seats. Motion defeated 2-9.

President Wilson appointed Ray Lockwood to work on developing a speakers bureau.

Jerry Lebo suggested the Medal of Merit specifications be changed to provide for a

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CSNS Board Meeting Minutes

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one-ounce silver medal with the CSNS logo on one side and the other side uniface for engraving purposes. So motioned by Bob Kutcher and seconded by Ray Lockwood. Motion then amended to consider placing a loop and ribbon on the medal. Approved.

President Wilson reported 5,000 starter kits were distributed at the Indiana State convention in June. He said he is working on dispensing the remaining supply of kits on hand in Milwaukee.

Paul Padget suggested that effective with the 1998 convention, dealer badges be limited to three for regular booths and four for corner booths, with additional badges available at a cost of \$50 each. approved.

Roger Winkelhake moved and Harry Tileston seconded that the convention manual be amended to show that banquet tickets for dealers be subject to availability. Approved.

Jerry Lebo motioned and Ed Rothberg seconded that CSNS have a page on the World Wide Web. Cost \$10 to \$15 a month for computer access. Motion amended to make it experimental through next June. Approved.

Results of the dealer survey were discussed. 164 dealers responded. Chicago was ranked their favorite site for a CSNS convention, followed by Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Minneapolis.

At the suggestion of President Wilson, Harry Tileston motioned and Jack Huggins seconded that a name badge for past officers be developed. Approved.

Ed Rothberg motioned that the board authorize occasional spring conventions outside the 13-state region. Died for lack of a second.

Ed Rothberg suggested CSNS consider expanding the 13-state region. President Wilson said he will appoint a committee to explore that possibility.

Ray Lockwood noted CSNS did not have a courtesy table at the ANA convention in Denver. CSNS policy has been to attend only shows in its region. Roger Winkelhake motioned and Bob Kutcher seconded that CSNS be allowed to send representatives to shows in states bordering the 13-state region.

President Wilson said ANA Exhibit Chairman Joe Boling is interested in conducting a seminar for judges at the spring convention. Pertinent information to be sent to host committee.

Following an executive session to discuss current and past complaints, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Jerry Lebo, Secretary-Treasurer

In Memoriam

The Board and membership of the Society join in extending our heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of the following member who passed away recently.

L 086 Ray O. LefmanKansas City, MO
R 3316 Jim AksamitManchester, NH

Membership Applications

The persons named below have applied for membership in the Society. Each applicant will become a member in 30 days, unless a written objection to his or her application is received by the Secretary-Treasurer prior to that date.

REGULAR MEMBERS

7405	Robert J. Weinstein	Chicago, IL
7406	Harry L. Kilgore	Columbia, MO
7411	Leonard J. Lis	Omaha NE
7413	James Taylor	Colorado Springs CO
7414	Al Pinkall	Amherst NH
7415	Bruce Stowe	Cincinnati OH
7416	Ronald Rittenburg	Midland MI
7417	Kankakee Coin Club	Bradley IL
7418	Terry Capps	Chicago IL
7419	Jerry Loftus	Chicago IL
7420	Raymond Dillard	Fenton MI
7421	Roy Kuester	Centralia IL
7422	Dana Kahn	Cincinnati OH
7423	Alexander Swift	Louisville KY
7425	J.S. Moore	Detroit Lakes MN
7426	Ronald J. Riehm	Des Moines IA
7429	CNS/COINS	Columbus OH

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

7412	Gail Watson	Wolfeboro NH
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JUNIOR MEMBERS

7424	Samuel J. Seefeld	Milwaukee WI
7427	Tanner Hauck	Lincoln NE
7428	Michael Aubrey	Indianapolis IN

LIFE MEMBERS

616	Robert F. Fritsch	Nashua NH
617	Illinois Numismatic Assn	Watseka IL
618	Robert L. Hendershott	Jefferson City MO

LOST MEMBER

Can you help the secretary find him?

Philip Hildenbrand	Highlands Ranch CO
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In Memoriam



RAY O. LEFMAN

Ray O. Lefman personified the Central States Numismatic Society for three decades. He really earned the title “Mr. Central States,” current President John W. Wilson said in reflecting on Lefman’s death Sept. 22 at the age of 80.

“Ray took the bull by the horns and turned things around during some dark days for the Central States Numismatic Society,” Wilson said. “That ‘Mr. Central States’ title was right on the money. Ray was instrumental in pulling CSNS from near extinction and making our annual spring convention one of the premier numismatic events in the country.”

The “Mr. Central States” nickname apparently originated from a chance remark by former CSNS President Dan Parker more than 20 years ago. The moniker stuck, although there never was any formal confirmation of it by the CSNS Board of Governors.

Those who knew him say Lefman always had CSNS first and foremost on his numismatic agenda.

Lefman joined Central States in 1957 as regular member No. 918. Two years later he became life member No. 86. A year later, he became president of the society after serving two years as vice president.

“Things were done differently back then,” his widow, Betty, recalls. “Officers were elected at the convention by those in attendance.”

While Lefman accepted the presidency, he wasn’t enamored by the process. “Ray then went to work to set up the voting system as it now exists” with members casting mail ballots, Mrs. Lefman said.

Lefman inherited an anemic treasury that contained only a few hundred dollars, then set out to make CSNS a financially stable organization.

He was able to get the Professional Numismatists Guild to support the CSNS conventions by staging a PNG Day on Thursday prior to the Friday start of the regular convention. That brought money into the coffers and started CSNS on the road to a healthy recovery.

Lefman remained on the CSNS board until 1988.

There were many honors over the years. The CSNS Board of Governors last April paid him the ultimate accolade by naming the CSNS Medal of Merit in his honor. The Medal of Merit is the highest award given by the society. Lefman himself received the medal in 1963. He also was presented an American Numismatic Association President's Award at the CSNS convention last April.

In 1989, one year after his retirement from the board, Lefman was given the first, and so far only, CSNS Distinguished Service Award.

He won the Numismatic News Ambassador Award in 1979.

Although CSNS was his first love, it wasn't the only numismatic organization in which he was involved.

He joined the American Numismatic Association in 1947 and held life membership No. 363. He was life member No. 1 in the Heart of America Numismatic Association.

Lefman was appointed to the United States Assay Commission by President Kennedy in 1963. He was the co-founder, along with the late Matt Rothert, of the Old Timer Assay Commission Society, serving as treasurer in 1964, president in 1965 and, with wife Betty, as executive secretary from 1965 to 1980.

Lefman was born March 10, 1916, in Higginsville, Mo. and later graduated from Central Missouri State University. He worked his way through college by organizing an orchestra that toured the Midwest. He entered the U.S. Army in 1942, serving in the Medical Corps during World War II. Following his discharge from the military, Lefman took up residence in Kansas City in 1946, becoming a partner with his father and mother-in-law in the Clay Coover Drug Store. In 1958, he became a special education teacher at a Kansas City junior high school, retiring in 1980.

During a recent interview with Numismatic News, Lefman noted he got started in numismatics after a grocer in Higginsville gave him some old coins. "There was a shoe cobbler in town who was a known collector, and I traded coins with him," Lefman said in the interview published June 11. "Now this was during the Depression, and money was tight, so I did more trading than buying."

"I did manage to buy three 1909-S V.D.B. pennies for \$1 from B. Max Mehl," he said. "I had a paper route and I sent off my dollar. I almost got a whipping, too, because mother thought I was being extravagant."

Lefman considered his acquisition of a 1795 \$10 gold piece as a memorable moment. "A banker offered it to me for \$40 and I used savings from my paper route to buy it," he said. "For a while, I thought both me and the banker were going to get a whipping!"

There were a few disappointments along the way. "My biggest disappointment in numismatics," he said, "is that we did not get the national (ANA) headquarters in Kansas City." ANA, in seeking a permanent home during the 1960s, finally settled on Colorado Springs, Colo.

His numismatic endeavors also included serving as a Boy Scout Merit Badge counselor and organizing a coin club at Northeast Junior High School in Kansas City.

He was a member of the Christian Church and several Masonic organizations.

Survivors, in addition to the widow, include a sister and two nephews.

Funeral services were conducted Sept. 25 with interment in the Mount Moriah Cemetery in Kansas City.

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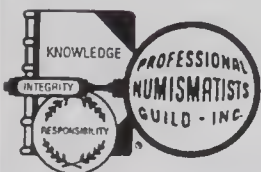
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Numismatic Speculations on the Expulsion of the Jews From England in 1290

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional historic literature states that in the year 1290, Edward I banished the Jews from England, and that they did not return until the time of Cromwell in 1656 (23, 24, 26). One reference (22) states that "from the time of Edward to that of Cromwell, no Jew touched English ground". It has been suggested that the expulsion from England was more complete than that of any other European country (27).

Between 1648 and 1672, a large number of tokens appeared for use as small change in commercial transactions. These were issued by merchants, apothecaries, book sellers, and keepers of public houses or coffee houses throughout England. If it can be shown that any of these tokens were issued by Jewish merchants, it would confirm Jewish residency during the period of exile, and prove that the exile could not have been as thorough as traditional history suggests.

This idea is supported further by recent outpourings of research which show that the Statute of Banishment was an exercise of royal prerogative, not an Act of Parliament, and that it applied only to specific individuals and towns, specifically Edward's personal 'chattels', rather than to the entire Anglo-Judaic population, and, even at that, it was largely voluntary (9, 21, 30, 42, 43, 51).

THE MEDIEVAL SOURCES

Some 200 documents having relevance to the pre-exile Anglo-Jews of medieval times have survived into the modern period. Many of these have been published in their entirety in modern English and are available for study. These comprise the record of commercial transactions between the Jewish community and the king, barons and church. They list loans, repayments and defaults on repayments of loans and interest. They also include Jewish payments of taxes, levies and tallages made under royal decrees (1-5). A number comprise the records of legal transactions and the decisions reached in those transactions (6).

To these we can add general and specialized accounts of post-exile Jewish social life

in medieval England and of individuals who played roles in the commercial and medical activities of the medieval Jewish community (7-11).

The value of these documents to the current discussion lies in the names of individuals they provide which can be compared with the few available records of the merchant issuers of tradesmen tokens of the seventeenth century (12-17). Unfortunately, there is a dearth of hard facts available for most token issuers, let alone, direct evidence that any of them might have been Jewish. However, based on other considerations, one may suggest that several might well have been of the Jewish faith - and in residence in England during the years in question. It is especially interesting to trace the origin of some Anglo-Jewish names of the period as they underwent anglization and transformation from traditional Jewish surnames (18) and religious titles into acceptable 'English' surnames.

THE HISTORIC RECORD OF RESIDENCY

Jews entered England at the behest of William I at the time of the conquest (22). They were, primarily, French-speaking, from Normandy and Rouen, some from Portugal and Spain, with a minority from the Rhineland and Italy (43). Later, the population was supplemented by migrations from Russia and Poland, and even from muslim countries (19).

Centuries of restrictions forbidding Jewish ownership of land led to their preference for town and city over village and country. Restricted from the land, they developed financial skills as one means of livelihood available to them (24). This set into motion the inevitable cycle which later proved so destructive to the community. They were exploited extensively by the king, the magnates and the early English church. Their position was always perilous, at times, painfully so (44). What worked to their advantage were the ties of family, marriage and religion maintained with their brethren on the continent.

There were occasional decrees which favored Jews. One such was a charter of liberties granted the Jewish community by Henry I. This was, ultimately, supported by Stephen and reconfirmed by John (25). More commonly, however, as the church recognized its increasing indebtedness to the Jewish community for extorted sustenance, a campaign of destruction of the Jewish community was instigated. Often in conjunction with the magnates and barons, occasionally with the consent or direction of the king, tallages and special levies were instituted under Henry II (1168), peaking in the forced payment of the ransom for Richard I by the Jewish community of England. Restrictions imposed by the fourth Lateran council (1215) finally led to the complete deterioration of the Anglo-Jewish community (20). Threats of expulsion, though seldom imposed, were frequent whenever church, magnates and king were unable to repay their loans from the Jewish community. The situation was worsened by Henry III who encouraged stereotypic views to further disparage the Jews, particularly that they were predisposed to currency crimes (clipping) (43,45). By 1275, the Italians (Lombards) replaced the Jews as the principal financiers of the crown and church and Edward attempted to divert the Jews into occupations other than moneylending (*Statutum de Judaismo*, 1275), by royal decree, much as earlier royal decrees had forced them into it. This resulted in the development of a small Jewish merchantile class. However, the social barriers to the Jews were left in place and the experiment failed (21).

RECENT EVIDENCE FOR CONTINUOUS RESIDENCY

The small Jewish merchantile class which did develop was absorbed into the local

mercantile community. Thus, they supplemented those engaged in the professions as physicians, apothecaries and brokers, some of whom had functioned in their professions through years of the ban (37, 38, 46-48). A few achieved some degree of fame during this period.

Sir Edward Brampton, alias Duarte Brandao, was governor of Guernsey under Richard III. Dr. Roderigo Lopez was personal physician to Elizabeth I. One of five merchants contracted to supply corn to the English army during this period was Antonio Fernandez Carvajel, who transferred his base of operations to London in 1633 (46, 51).

It is known that a number of individual Jews intermittently made their way back to England from the Continent as early as 1310 (28, 42). These were largely English and Portuguese conversos living in Amsterdam who reverted to Judaism, and a small but increasing contingent of Ashkenazic Jews from eastern Europe who were beginning to congregate in Amsterdam. In England, they practiced their religious beliefs quietly but openly (27, 29). A few of the French-speaking had stayed on throughout the centuries of expulsion (42, 46, 51). Semi-overt synagogues existed in Bristol and London during the reign of Elizabeth (27) who encouraged 'foreign merchants' to settle in England (52). The population at the time of the banishment has been placed at about 3,000 (9, 25, 41). Residency during the ban probably didn't exceed a few hundred. Recent excavations in Bristol have unearthed a well and certain religious structures, including a ritual bath (mikvah), some apparently dating to at least 50 years prior to the official return (39, 40).

Recognizing the Puritan religious sentiments towards the biblical Hebrews (42, 43, 49), as early as 1647, a number of Jews, led by Manasseh Ben Israel of Amsterdam, petitioned Cromwell to consider unrestricted readmission of the Jews to England. Though Cromwell recognized the commercial advantages of permitting the return, after two years of investigation, his council was unable to permit the return of the Jews, this based in part on their finding that there, in fact, had never been a law or decree banning them to begin with (9, 46, 51). Existing documents dealing with the ban referred only to specific individuals. This finding was subsequently re-affirmed by Charles II (46).

Based on his years of unofficial operation as a broker, Solomon Dormido, in 1657, applied for membership in the Royal Exchange in London to become an official broker (47). At the time of Dormido's application, there were already a number of influential Jews functioning as brokers, in spite of the official ban on Jews in this occupation. A document predating the readmission, underwrites the risk of carrying cargo from London to Lisbon belonging to "Augustin Coronell (sic), the Little Jue". Another document covers the cargo of Dominego Vass and one De Bret ('Of Britain'), the latter, also a Jew (50). Some Jews continued to operate back and forth across the Channel making use of family ties on the continent.

NUMISMATIC EVIDENCE

The shortage of a small change commercial medium was a recurring event in medieval England (18). By the mid-seventeenth century, tradesmen had created a wide-spread, viable commercial entity which supplemented or entirely replaced the limited royal small change coins in existence, satisfying a dire economic need (9, 19-21). These farthing and half-penny tokens bear not only the name of the market town of use, but also the name of the local merchant guaranteeing the issue. Many advertised the nature of the issuing establishment and its location. Some carry the date of issue. Thus, the tokens contain their own pedigree. They reflect a cross-section of the commercial enterprises of the time. The years of their appearance coincide with the later years of the exile.

Williamson's edition of "Boyne's Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century"

(12) lists 12,744 merchant tokens issued between 1648 and 1672. The catalogs of the Norweb collection sales (14-17) together with newer findings (13, 14) create a body of perhaps 15,000 issues to consider in the search for possible Jewish merchants. Merchants with given names of biblical origin may or may not be Jewish. There are, for example, 221 SAMUELS, 63 BENJAMINs, 42 ABRAHAMs, 38 ISAACs and 33 DAVIDs listed in Williamson. However, surnames derived from the titles of Jewish religious offices or prayer words probably are of Jewish origin. It is these latter examples which we must now consider.

DERIVATION OF ANGLO-JEWISH NAMES

The highest religious offices are, respectively, the COHEN, the traditional and hereditary high priest of the Temple, and the LEVI, the attendants to the priests. The CHAPLAIN and HAZAN (cantor) hold more temporal religious roles.

Against this setting, it is clear that COHEN and its variants COHAN, KAHN, COHN, HACOHN, etc., as surnames would suggest derivation from a Cohenic family. Similarly, the names LEVY, LEVIN, LEAVITT, etc., connote descent from the Levitic office. If the CH of CHAPLAIN is given the hard K sound, this name become KAPLAN, also related to COHEN.

As the title COHEN probably had little meaning to the local non-Jewish population, and, indeed, perhaps even for the purpose of disguising the title, some Anglo-Jews turned to the French or Latin equivalents (19) of these titles: Episcopo (33), Magistri, le Veske (Leavit) and le Prestre (priest) (19) and, of course, Bishop (11, 34), names actually appearing in pre-exilic documents. At least three Bishop families resided in London, two in Lincoln and one each in Bristol and Hampshire, all Cohenic Jews (35). Also from the Latin CAPELLANUS (meaning head), there derives the surname CAPELLANUS as in Samuel Aaron Capellanus (1, 33). Similarly, HAZAN (1) is found as Samuel Hazan (10); or as Isaac Hazan of Colchester (37).

Even the quasi-religious office of scribe aspired to surname status, e.g., SCRIVEN, SCRIPTOR or VIVES; also see SCRIVENEUR or L'SCRIVEIN of 13th century Norwich (21) which may be compared with Joseph Scrivener of 17th Century Buckinghamshire (11, 12). In Tables 1, 2 and 3 are listed Jewish names derived from the Cohenic, Levitic and scribinal functions, respectively, together with corresponding names of known merchant token issuers. While all these examples are not necessarily Jewish, the lists do suggest many possibilities.

Looking to another source, the Hebrew word for 'blessed' or 'blessing' is transliterated as BRUCHAS or BRACHAS after the Ashkenazic (German) pronunciation, or as BARACHAS according to the Sephardic (Spanish) pronunciation. This provides some extraordinary candidates among 17th century merchant token issuers (18). A Baruch family existed in Norwich in the 12th century. Moses Bruch was an apothecary in Windsor in the 17th century, and a brief genealogy is known (36) for the Brocas brothers, Abisha, a bookseller, and Achier, keeper of a public house (12). These and other names derived from Hebrew words are summarized in Table 4. Little imagination is needed to see the origin of the name of John Pares from the Sephardic name Peres. This is seen in Table 5 together with names derived from geographic locations. In yet another direction, it is interesting to note the use of acrostics of parental names to form a new anglicized surname, e.g., BRANND from ben rabbi Nachman David (31, 32). This is shown in Table 6. In Table 7 are presented Jewish names with corresponding merchant names derived from animal sources. The last table gives a general listing of Anglo-Jewish names and their merchant counter-parts.

CONCLUSIONS

What may we safely conclude from all of this? The few Jews who remained behind in England after Edward's decree, or those who entered later, perhaps illegally, became commercially active, entering into merchantile ventures similar to those of their neighbors. They were joined by other Sephardic and, later, many Ashkenazic Jews from eastern Europe during the years of the so-called ban. They issued tokens for local use, just as did their neighbors. Operating quietly, many converted Hebraic religious titles and other sacred words into new anglicized surnames some of which can be found today when one examines lists of issuers of merchant tokens of the 17th century. Little genealogic information is available for these tradesmen. Perhaps even less is known of the Jewish issuers among them.

The case for positive tracking of Jewish tradesmen through the exilic period must be made on the basis of circumstantial numismatic inference of possibility rather than on hard fact. It has been suggested by one of my English correspondents that I am attempting a revision of history in denying the ban. I do not deny a ban. I argue only as to how thoroughly that ban was applied to the entire Anglo-Judaic population of England. I believe that there is sufficient historic and numismatic evidence to show that the Edwardian decree of 1290 could not, in fact, have resulted in the total exclusion of the Jews from England. More history has been corrected on less evidence than this.

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**Table 1a. NAMES OF 17TH CENTURY TRADESMEN TOKEN ISSUERS
COINCIDENT WITH
JEWISH NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH RELIGIOUS OFFICE**

<u>Jewish Names From Pre-Exilic Documents</u>	<u>Names From Williamson</u>	<u>Shire</u>	<u>Number</u>
COHANim (High Priests)			
Berchiah HaCohen	William Chaplin	Suffolk	252
Joseph HaCohen			
Jehoshaya HaCohen			
Nathaniel HaCohen			
(Deodatus Episcopus)			
Samuel HaCohen			
Samsen Bissop ¹	John Bishopp	London	2340
Jesse Bissop	Robert Bishopp	Dorset	33
Aaron Capellanus	Christopher Capplin	Sussex	168
Samuel Capellanus			
Abraham le Prestre	Richard Preist	Bucks	174

**Table 1b. NAMES OF 17TH CENTURY TRADESMEN TOKEN ISSUERS
COINCIDENT WITH
JEWISH NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH RELIGIOUS OFFICE**

<u>Jewish Names From Pre-Exilic Documents</u>	<u>Names From Williamson</u>	<u>Shire</u>	<u>Number</u>
LEVITES (Attendants to the Priests)			
Jacob HaLevi	Richard Levis	London	3358
Joseph Samson HaLevi	Abram Lewes	London	2060
Meshallem HaLevi	Sarah Lewes	London	2061
Levits2	William Levett	London	133

**Table 2. NAMES OF 17TH CENTURY TRADESMEN TOKEN ISSUERS
COINCIDENT WITH
JEWISH NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH RELIGIOUS FUNCTION**

<u>Jewish Names From Pre-Exilic Documents</u>	<u>Names From Williamson</u>	<u>Shire</u>	<u>Number</u>
SCRIBE			
Vives le Scrivein	Joseph Scrivener	Bucks	112
Scriptor			
le Scriveneur			
l' Scrivein			
MESSENGER (Messiah)			
Moses Messiah	Witherstone Messenger	Wilts	33

**Table 3. NAMES OF 17TH CENTURY TRADESMEN TOKEN ISSUERS
COINCIDENT WITH
JEWISH NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH PRAYER**

<u>Jewish Names From Pre-Exilic Documents</u>	<u>Names From Williamson</u>	<u>Shire</u>	<u>Number</u>
BLESSINGS (Brucha, Baruch)			
Jacob Baruch	Abisha Brocas	Devon	88
Moses Baruch	Achier Brocas	Devon	89
Berechiah	Moses Bruch	Windsor	165
	Barack Norman	London	2907
	Elnathan Brocke	Ireland	282

**Table 4a. NAMES OF 17TH CENTURY TRADESMEN TOKEN ISSUERS
COINCIDENT WITH JEWISH NAMES OF THE EXILIC PERIOD**

<u>Names From Exilic Period</u>	<u>Names From Williamson</u>	<u>Shire</u>	<u>Number</u>
Jacob Amego	George Freind	Kent	404
Meir Ansell	Abraham Ansell	Essex	23
Edmund Bacun (Bacoun)	Christopher Bacon	Yorks	306
John Bacun (Bacoun)	Samuel Bacon	Yorks	109
Samuall Banat	Samuel Banat	Berks	164
John Bele	David Bell	Ireland	644
Abraham le Batte	Edward Batt	Surrey	188
John Braham (Abraham)	George Brayham	Suffolk	120
Jacob Castiliano	William Castelman	Surrey	219
Eliezar Caliman	Isaac Colman	Essex	107
Elias Coliman	Samuella Colman	London	707
Isaac Coutino	William Coutein	Sthwark	186
David Franco Drago	William Drage	Herts	114
Nathaniel Falch	Richard Faulkoner	Hamps	142
Hayim Samuel Jacob de Falk			
Aaron Hart	Amuell Hart	Dorset	96
Abraham Hart			
Moses Hart			

**Table 4b. NAMES OF 17TH CENTURY TRADESMEN TOKEN ISSUERS
COINCIDENT WITH JEWISH NAMES OF THE EXILIC PERIOD**

<u>Names From Exilic Period</u>	<u>Names From Williamson</u>	<u>Shire</u>	<u>Number</u>
Hart (Hirschel) Lyon	Jacob Lions	London	174
Myer Lyon			
Aser Lumbard	Hugh Lumbard	London	433
Mordochai Munion	Edward Muns	London	1760
Solomon Porter	Stephen Porter	London	175
Moses Polack	David Pollok	Ireland	535
Elias Issac Polack			
Elias Polaque			

Moses Pharo	Homfrey Pharo	London	993
Isaac ben Peretz (Peres)	John Pares	Leics	48
Abraham Israel Ricardo	Samuel Rickards	London	2654
David Ricardo	Benjamin Rickards	Notts	94
Jacob Rey (John King)	Daniell King	Sthwark	447
	Henry King	London	1429
	John King	Herts	104
	Robert King	Surrey	227
Bascinus SenioRET	John Senior	Dorset	204
Levi Vallat	Charles Valle	Shrops	39
William le Vavasur	George Vavasour	Sthwark	138

**Table 5a. NAMES OF 17TH CENTURY TRADESMEN TOKEN ISSUERS
COINCIDENT WITH JEWISH NAMES OF THE POST-EXILIC PERIOD**

Post-Exilic Period				
Number		Names From		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Williamson</u>	<u>Shire</u>	<u>Number</u>
Andosse	Andruszowe	Thomas Androsse	Somrset	233
	Lithuania	Richard Andrasse	Somrset	317
Barrow	ben reb Wolff	Gilbert Barrow	Lancs	139
Bonamicus	(Benjamin) 4,6	Henry Goodfellow	Hunts	39
Bonner	5	Solomon Bonner	London	3391
Bourne	(Baruch)	Cheny Bourne	Kent	431
		John Bourne	Kent	1
BrannD	ben reb Nachman David			
Bruin		Benjamin Brand	London	979
		Isaac Browne	London	755
		Joseph Browne	Herts	313
		Robert Browne	Norfolk	127
Cat, Kat, Cot, Kot 1		Margaret Catt	Surrey	220
Duban	Dubine	John Duban	London	865
	Lithuania			
Emes	truth 5	Elizabeth Amuz	Surrey	67
Gallicus	1	John Gale	London	818
Harris	Herz, Hirsch	Edward Harris	Ireland	336
	(Aaron)	John Harrison	London	3453
		Thomas Harrison	Yorks	100

**Table 5b. NAMES OF 17TH CENTURY TRADESMEN TOKEN ISSUERS
COINCIDENT WITH JEWISH NAMES OF THE POST-EXILIC PERIOD**

Post-Exilic Period				
Number		Names From		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Williamson</u>	<u>Shire</u>	<u>Number</u>
Hickman	(Yitzhak, Isaac)	Isaac Hickman	Midlsex	141
Hind	female deer	Andrew Hind	London	546
		John Hind	London	2206
		John Hinds	Ireland	688

Manasser	1,3	Richard Mansuar	Norfolk	277
Manser	1,3	William Manser	Sussex	144
Morel	3	William Morrell	Oxon	156
Newman	shaliah neeman	William Newman	London	2014
		Thomas Newman	Norfolk	176
Newell	Newel, Russia	Thomas Nevell	Ireland	521
Oakes	ox	Charles Oakes	London	697
		Michael Oke	Dorset	118
		William Okes	Shrops	14
		Thomas Okes	Yorks	141

**Table 5c. NAMES OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TADESMEN TOKEN ISSUERS
COINCIDENT WITH JEWISH NAMES OF THE POST-EXILIC PERIOD**

Post-Exilic Period		Names From		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Williamson</u>	<u>Shire</u>	<u>Number</u>
Pannate		Symon Pannate	London	1447
Salomon	biblical	Solyman	London	65
2,3,5				
Samson	biblical	Benjamin Samson	Essex	85
Saul	biblical 5	Abraham Shewel	Midlsex	114
Speight	rag dealer	Thomas Speight	Ireland	392
Walker	falcon, hawk	Bryantt Walker	Lincs	93
	(see Falke)	John Walker	Yorks	211
		Jonathan Walker	London	2274
		Thomas Walker	London	2154
		William Walker	Lincs	253
Wall	choice, election	Samuall Wall	Essex	353
Youle	Joel (Yoel)	Jonas Youle	Yorks	162

Table 6. TABLE REFERENCES

All definitions taken from manuscript Ref 27 unless otherwise noted

1. V.D. Lipman, Norwich
2. V.D. Lipman, Castles
3. Manuscript Ref 15
4. Manuscript Ref 17
5. Manuscript Ref 25
6. C. Roth, Essays

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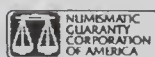


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Topical Coin Collection: Flightless Birds on Coins and Currency

by Akio Lis, YN

Just as stamps can be collected on the basis of topics pictured or regular or commemorative issues, coins can also be collected based on topical considerations. Animals, the Olympics, boats, cars, people and events are just a few of the topics that can be collected by the interested numismatist. My own interest is in world coins and currency picturing animals, especially those endangered by man.

All over the world, dozens of species of flightless and nearly flightless birds exist. Flightless birds typically evolve in locales with few, if any, natural predators. Thus they can be perceived as exotic or rare. However, some birds may be flightless (or nearly so) because of domestication, which provides for high breeding rates and protection from natural predators. Environmental factors that force a bird to remain on or near the ground can also lead to the evolution of a flightless bird. Ranging from the well known ostrich and penguin to the rare kakapo and takahe, these birds have been displayed on coins of many of the lands they come from.

There exist a variety of ways to collect these topical coins. First, coins and currency picturing a single bird species can be collected allowing the collector to focus on many countries at the same time. Second, coins and currency picturing the flightless birds of a single country can be collected, allowing one to gain some insight into that country's ecosystem. Last, coins and currency picturing birds from the species within a single family can be collected in order to examine the relationships between animals, and geography and/or environmental factors.

I. A Single Flightless Bird Species

The dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*) was a flightless bird that evolved in isolation and without predators on the remote island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean off the west coast of Madagascar on the east coast of Africa. It belonged to the pigeon/dove order Columbiformes, and in the Rapnidae family, along with the solitaires from nearby Reunion (*Raphus solitarus*) and Rodriquez (*Raphus solitaria*) Islands. The turkey-sized dodo had short, stubby legs, an enormous beak, a tuftlike tail with curly feathers, and laid its eggs on the ground.

Unfortunately, the attempts by Europeans to find a water route to the East Indies resulted in the extinction of the dodo in about 1680, the Reunion solitaire in 1750, and the Rodriquez solitaire in about 1800. European sailors killed the slow moving birds for food, while pigs and monkeys introduced into the islands by the sailors ate their exposed eggs. Many years after the dodo died out, only the myth of the dodo was left. With only works of art, and the head and foot of a badly decomposed stuffed dodo, these birds seemed as mysterious as the supposed "aliens" of today. Only after the bones of some dodos were found on Mauritius, was the bird believed to actually have existed.

Fortunately, the dodo will be remembered for posterity through their depiction on numismatic items from the island of Mauritius. Thus, these birds join the ranks of ancient emperors who are only known from their place in numismatics. In recent years, Mauritius has been issuing various forms of coins and currency depicting the dodo. Modern currency from Mauritius has a picture of the dodo as its watermark. In 1971, a 10 Rupee coin was minted in both copper-nickel, and silver with the dodo depicted on

the reverse. More recently, in 1988, gold bullion coins of 1/10, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 troy ounce were issued with the dodo depicted on the obverse. Finally, as part of the Richard Lobel medal series depicting King Edward VIII of England, proof coins of bronze, copper-nickel-zinc, silver, and gold were issued with the dodo on the obverse, and King Edward VIII on the reverse.

It would be expected that with the current interest in preserving endangered species, including the issuance of various non-circulating legal tender coins, that more depictions of the dodo will be produced on numismatic material from countries other than Mauritius.

One of the most common domesticated food birds is the chicken. Around seven billion chickens are living around the world, while 500 billion chicken eggs are laid and eaten yearly. Over 3000 years ago, the chicken was domesticated in China, possibly from jungle fowl. In the 1600's, the chicken was introduced into North America by European settlers. From Asia to Europe to the Americas, dozens of breeds of chicken have been developed. Domesticated chickens, although technically not flightless but capable of flying several hundreds of miles in the wild, are bred so that flight is difficult. The chicken has been pictured on a number of coins, including the French 10FR (KM98.1, 98.2), 20 FR (KM66, 66a, 99.1, 99.2, 00a.1, 99a.2), 50FR (KM100.1, 100.2), and 100 FR (KM57.1, 57.2) coins. More recently, the 'Year of the Rooster' has become a popular theme for non-circulating legal tender coins from such countries as China, Singapore, and the Isle of Man. The rooster has also been pictured on currency, such as the Japanese 1 yen (P-85) and 5 yen (P-86) notes of 1946.

II. FLIGHTLESS BIRDS FROM A SINGLE COUNTRY

On the island continent of Australia, there are two indigenous giant flightless birds, the emu and the double-wattled cassowary. The emu is the second tallest living bird. At approximately 5.5 feet tall, and weighing 100 pounds, it is about half the size of the ostrich and less than one-third the weight. Emus have three toes and are capable of running 30 miles per hour in strides of up to nine feet. Its feathers lack an interlocking mechanism resulting in its tail looking like a rag mop. Fruits and green plants are this bird's primary food source resulting, unfortunately, in the emu breaking down fences to eat a farmer's crops. It then races away to escape the angry farmers as well as other enemies.

The emu is probably the better known of these two flightless birds because it appears, along with the kangaroo, on the Australian national emblem. Until 1936, this emblem appeared on the reverse of all regular issued Australian silver coins featuring Kings Edward VII, and George V on the obverse, including three pence pieces (KM-18 & 24), sixpence pieces (KM-19 & 25), shillings (KM20 & 26), and florins (KM21 & 27). Since 1936, during the reigns of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II, the Australian national emblem has appeared on sixpence (KM-35, 45, 52 & 58), and florins (KM-40, 48, 54 & 60) until the monetary system change to decimalization in 1963 during which it was chosen to be represented on the reverse of the 50 pence piece (KM-67, 68 & 83). The national seal of Australia, and therefore the emu, was also pictured on all early banknotes (P-1 to 36), as well as the more recent \$1 notes (P-37 & 42). The kangaroo and other marsupials, and the kookaburra and other birds, etc. are now featured on many circulating, and non-circulating government issued coins and notes, with the emu being pictured on the reverse of the 1991 \$200 (gold bullion) coin (KM-160).

The other indigenous Australian giant flightless bird is the double-wattled cassowary. Of the three species of cassowaries (dwarf, single-wattled and double-

watted), the double-watted cassowary is the largest. This cassowary grows to approximately 5 feet in height, while weighing up to 120 pounds. The double-watted cassowary is, thus, the world's second heaviest bird. This bird's most unusual features are its almost hidden wings, double shafted body feathers, and the black crest on the top of its naked brightly colored head. Just like the ostrich, the cassowary can run at speeds up to 40 miles per hour, or use its sharp claws to escape its enemies. Although this bird occurs in many areas of Australia, it is yet to be featured on a coin or currency. The only representation of a cassowary, the dwarf cassowary, is on a 20 Toca coin of Papua New Guinea (KM-5). Also indigenous to Australia are penguins, including the Fairy penguin. A family of emperor penguins are pictured on the reverse of a 1992 \$10 piece (KM-199).

New Zealand has been a giant menagerie for unique indigenous flightless birds including the kakapo parrot, kiwi, takahe, weka, and the extinct, ostrichlike moa. However, the only three to appear on coins of New Zealand are the kakapo, the takahe, and the kiwi.

The best known of these flightless birds is the kiwi, New Zealand's national bird, which is also related by species classification to Australia's flightless birds, the emu and cassowary. However, there are actually three species of kiwi: the brown, the little spotted and the giant spotted. With their tiny wings, long beak, and fur-like feathers, the kiwi is one of the most unusual species of birds in the world. Unfortunately, the kiwi is in danger, like many flightless birds, from predators introduced into their ecosystems by man, as well as, cars and traps laid out, oddly enough, for some of the kiwi's predators. The kiwi has been honored as the name of a fruit, and the slang for someone from New Zealand.

The kiwi has appeared on at least one denomination of circulating New Zealand coinage almost continuously since the first coins were issued in 1933, including the florin (KM-4, 10.1-3, 18, & 28.1-2) in the period before decimalization of the coinage, the 20c piece (KM-36-62) from decimalization until 1989, and the \$1 from 1990 until 1994 (KM-78). The kiwi has also been depicted on the reverse of the 1990 \$150 gold bullion piece (KM-77). There also exist hundreds of souvenirs, including medals and tokens, honoring the kiwi including the 1954 Geoffrey Hearn (XM1, 1a, 1b, 1c), 1972 Popjoy Mint (XM2), and 1984 Richard Lobel (XM3, 3a, 3b, 4) medallic series honoring King Edward VIII on the obverse and the kiwi on the reverse.

The kakapo is a flightless parrot, living only on the southern island of New Zealand. Unfortunately, these birds are starting to die out because of deforestation of their habitats, and the introduction, by man, of predators. The kakapo parrot was pictured on the reverse of the 1986 New Zealand dollar (KM-57, 57a).

The takahe is another flightless bird that lives on the South Island of New Zealand. In the 1960's, their numbers declined due, primarily, to the hostile climate they lived in. The Takahe was pictured on the reverse of the 1982 New Zealand dollar (KM-51, 51a).

Although penguins did not evolve exclusively on New Zealand, various species reside in rookeries in extreme southern portions of the New Zealand island group. The yellow-eyed penguin was pictured on the reverse of the 1988 New Zealand dollar (KM-66, 66a), while a penguin was featured on the \$5 bill beginning in 1992 (P-177).

III. SPECIES WITHIN A SINGLE FLIGHTLESS BIRD FAMILY

One of the best known, and liked flightless bird is the penguin. Even though penguins are best known for living in Antarctica, a few of the fifteen species of penguin live in areas of warmer climate, such as the Galapagos Islands just to the south of the equator.

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The smallest penguin is the Little blue with a height of 1 foot, while the largest is the emperor penguin with a height of 4 feet. During mating, penguins can live in rookeries of over one million inhabitants.

There have been sporadic issues of coins and currency that have featured penguins. For example, the 500 Sucres Galapagos Island Commemorative Banknote originally issued in 1987 by Ecuador (P-126) features a heron, a penguin, and a tortoise on the note's reverse. In addition, Australia issued a \$10 commemorative coins in 1992 featuring two King penguins on the reverse (KM-199), while New Zealand issued a \$1 coin on 1988 with a Yellow-Eyed penguin on its reverse (KM-66, 66a), and the Cook Islands issued a \$50 coin (KM-216) dated 1991 with two Jackass penguins on the reverse, as well as, a similar \$5 coin also dated 1991 (KM218) as part of their 'Endangered Wildlife' series. However, the Falkland Islands have had the most extensive issue of both coins and currency illustrating various species of penguins.

Since 1974, The Falkland Islands have featured Gentoo penguins on the reverse of its penny coin (KM2), with a 50 pence coin featuring King penguins on the reverse issued in 1987 (KM25, 25a). Beginning with the £5 banknote printed in 1983 (P-13), subsequent currency issues of the Falkland Islands, including the £1 (P-12), and £20 (P-15) notes issued in 1984, the £10 (P-14) note issued in 1986, and the £50 (P-16) note issued in 1990, have all had three Gentoo penguins in the lower left hand corner of the front of the note. In addition, a series of Jason Islands (an archipelago in the Falkland Islands group) scrip was issued in 1970 by Len Hill in order to underwrite the creation and maintenance of a penguin sanctuary on these islands. The 50p, £1, £10, and £20 notes depicted the Humboldt, Jackass, Rockhopper, Gentoo, and King penguins, respectively, on their fronts. Finally, a number of medallic series have been issued relating the Falkland Islands to penguins. The Popjoy Mint's "By then Grace of God" medal (XM2) issued in 1972 showed King Edward VIII on the obverse, and a penguin scene on the reverse. The Richard Lobel series of medals on the same theme (XM 3, 3a, 3b, and 4) issued in 1984, have a single penguin on the reverses.

The ostrich is the largest living bird in the world, growing to 8 feet tall and weighing several hundred pounds. It is one of the species making up the 'ratite' family, the others being the emu (see Section II), cassowary (see Section II), kiwi (see Section II), and rheas. The ostrich lives in the plains and deserts of Africa, where its speed is essential for evading its predators. It has been domesticated for its feathers, and skin. Tanzanian 20 senti coins, minted from 1966 to 1984, picture the ostrich on the reverse (KM2). In the grasslands of South America lives the rhea. The rhea is smaller than the ostrich, but is still the largest bird in the Americas. The rhea can be captured, and has been domesticated as pets. Argentina issued a 1 centavo coin, from 1985 to 1987) with a rhea on its obverse (KM-71.1, 71.2).

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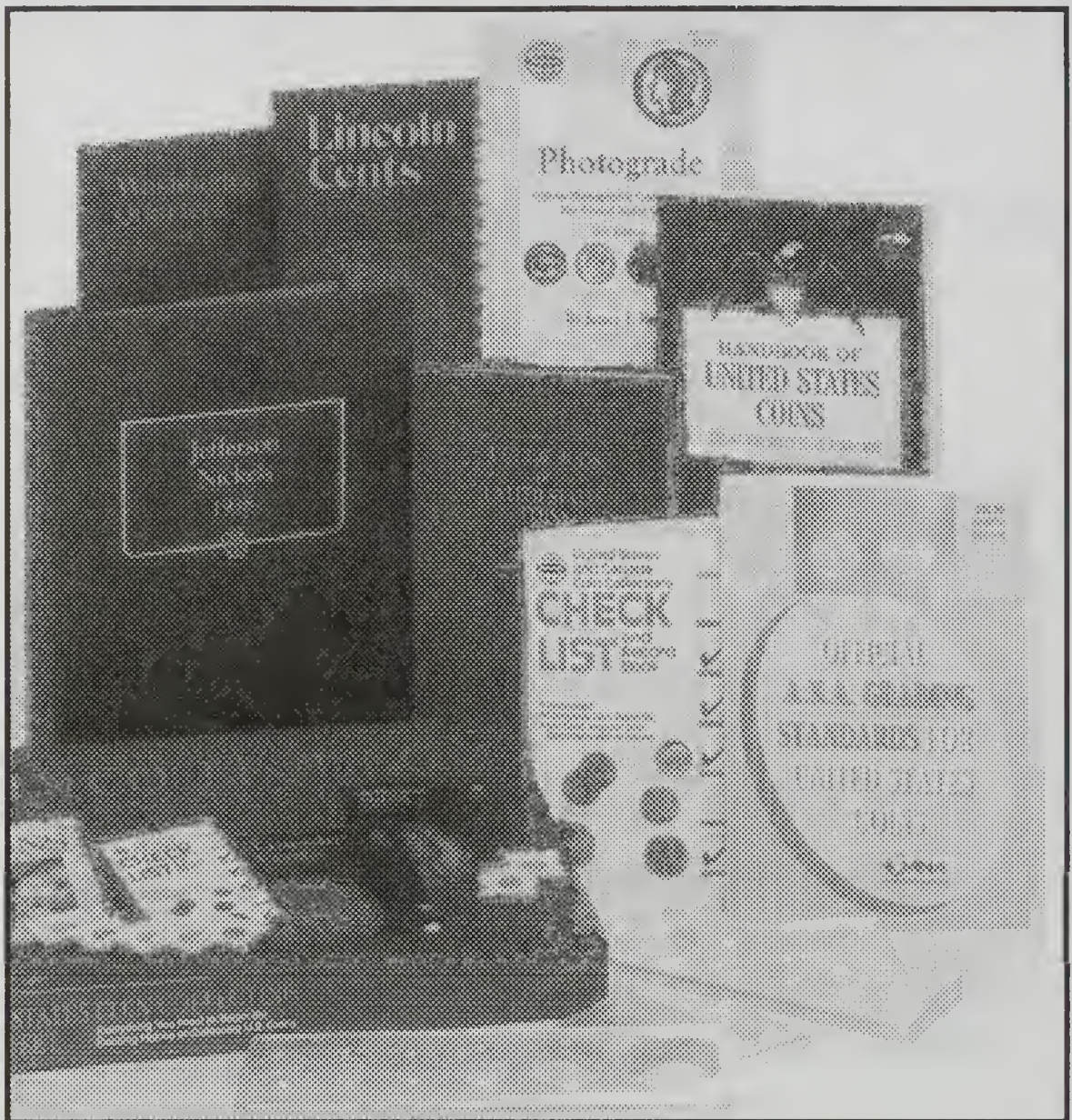
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Early Banking in Wisconsin Territory

by Bill Brandimore

Settlement and development in early Wisconsin occurred in three principal areas. The first was the Green Bay area and the corridor of the Fox River provided for early French explorers and priests who paddled southwest from Green Bay down the Fox, over a short portage at Portage to the Wisconsin River and then on to the Mississippi.

A second population center grew out of the lead mining region in present day southwestern Wisconsin, northeastern Iowa and northwestern Illinois. "Badgers" came north, mainly out of Illinois and mined the large deposits of lead or galena. My wife's family, Sullivan's and McKenna's, were among those early miners coming to Wisconsin in the late 1820's. These early miners, or at least the hardy ones, earned the sobriquet of "badger" for their practice of living in the caves which they were mining over the winter. These were hardy folks, given to wilderness living and the threat of Indian attack, as none of the Wisconsin lands were cleared for settlement or mining either, for that matter, when Henry Dodge came north to lead these rugged individuals and press for opening the land to purchase for mining and settlement. Dodge's popularity in the lead region would make him Wisconsin's first territorial governor.

The third boom area was Milwaukee. Settled in the 1830's, the timing was perfect to attract settlers looking for cheap government land. Government land offices in Wisconsin Territory were selling that land at \$1.50 per acre and thousands came via the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes. Approximately 50% of Wisconsin's citizens at that time were of New England background. The climate in Wisconsin was very similar to New England's and if you were a younger son without prospects, \$1.50 an acre was a powerful incentive. Milwaukee was the obvious access point from the east being just a bit north of Chicago for those who came by land across Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; or by lake boat through the Great Lakes to the Port of Milwaukee. Immigrants also were stirring and with unrest in Europe, Germany in particular, thousands of northern Europeans were attracted by the freedom of this new exciting land and the prospect of cheap government land at \$1.50 an acre.

Where was the money going to come from to serve this sudden growth in population? Well, for a while, it was from a group of three (almost five) territorial banks, but not for long.

The Bank of Wisconsin (at Green Bay) had been chartered by the Michigan Territorial legislature in 1835 when Wisconsin was still a part of Michigan. In 1836 Wisconsin itself became a territory as Michigan attained statehood. The territory included present day Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and those parts of North and South Dakota east of the Missouri River.

The Wisconsin Territorial legislature accepted or grandfathered the Michigan action, and also chartered an additional four banks. One more was in the Green Bay area, at DePere. This was actually an expansion of a charter granted to the Fox River Hydraulic Company which had been given authorization to build dams and other improvements on the Fox River. As an afterthought the company asked if they could issue notes, as well...probably with the thought that this would help in raising funds. The legislature agreed and The Bank of The Fox River Hydraulic Company was born.

The lead mining region also required banking services and The Mineral Point Bank and the Miner's Bank of Dubuque were chartered to serve those areas. To underscore the

importance of the lead mining industry at this time it should be pointed out that the first capital of Wisconsin Territory was Belmont, a city approximately 70 miles southwest of the current capitol of Madison and smack in the middle of the lead mining area.

The last bank chartered was the Milwaukee Bank. This placed banks in all three of the major population centers of the territory. This situation wouldn't last long, however. Trouble was brewing for banks and bankers in the person of Andrew Jackson.

Actually, it had been brewing for some time. Jackson had been elected President in 1829, and he had long been disgusted with the abuses of "wildcat" banks back east that took people's specie and left them abandoned with worthless paper. He was a strong advocate of hard money.

As was mentioned earlier, land was available in Wisconsin Territory...lots of it and the price was right...\$1.50 per acre. Thus a lot of land speculation was going on. People bought land. The demand for prime property increased as settlers continued to pour into the territory. Land values went up! The buyers, speculators or otherwise, borrowed money from the banks to buy more land. The banks used the deeds and the rising value of the land as collateral. The banks also began to print more money than they should have. After all, things were booming and there was money to be made on the rapid growth that was taking place.

In the case of the Mineral Point Bank there appears to have been outright fraud from the very beginning. This does not seem to be the case with the Fox River Hydraulic or the Bank of Wisconsin. They certainly had, however, issued more currency than their specie reserves would be able to justify. The Miner's Bank of Dubuque and The Milwaukee Bank had not yet issued any currency as they were still in the process of organizing.

At the height of the Wisconsin land boom, President Jackson issued an order stating that the Government Land Offices would not accept paper currency after August 15, 1836, in payment for land. They would accept only specie...hard money, gold or silver. Things went downhill pretty fast. The order was amended to allow settlers to purchase the land they were living on with paper currency until December 15, 1836; but the damage was done. All across the nation the economy reeled. This would become "The Panic of 1837." Some banks failed outright or, at the very least, refused to accept or redeem their own notes.

When that happened in Wisconsin the legislators did what government does best...they conducted an investigation. The results weren't pretty. In Mineral Point the cashier disappeared with the specie and those plentiful paper notes which had been spread all around the area proved to be worthless. They are the least expensive of the set today. The Bank of Wisconsin and the Fox River Hydraulic paid off percentages on the dollar. Figures are not readily available. I have been told that The Fox River Hydraulic covered all its notes, but I can find no documentation for that statement. Their last issue was particularly suspicious, in regards to payoffs, as it was payable at The Philadelphia Loan Company in Philadelphia, PA...a long way from the Fox River.

At any rate, the legislature revoked all five of the Wisconsin Territorial Charters and refused to grant any new ones. This issue, banking, would haunt the territory during preparation for statehood; as voters would turn down a constitution and the possibility of statehood because there was a banking clause in the proposed state constitution. Not until the constitution clearly offered protection against banks would the voters approve it and move on to statehood in 1848.

In the meantime, real bankers who called themselves insurance men arrived on the

scene. They were Scottish immigrants Alexander Mitchell (General Billy Mitchell's grandfather) and George Smith. They established the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company. This insurance company issued one policy and then began accepting deposits and issuing circulating demand notes against those deposits. The good news was that Smith and Mitchell were honest and trustworthy men. Their reputation became known far and wide and their notes circulated at 100% all around the area. Although some were not happy that we had a bank in apparent violation of the non-banking laws, it worked and later, after statehood, we were able to begin to establish banks that served the people in the same fashion as the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company. The company that Smith and Mitchell founded grew into the Marine Bank and it is now the Banc One Wisconsin Corporation in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Although The Bank of Milwaukee and The Miner's Bank of Dubuque did not "issue" notes they did in fact print them and these remainders, or unissued notes, are available to collectors today.

As illustrated, the Notes on The Mineral Point Bank are the most common of the territorial issues and readily available. They come issued, that is signed by the bank officers; and they actually were tendered to someone and then passed around as working "money." The \$50 note on this bank, however, is quite scarce.

The notes on the Bank of Wisconsin are also fairly affordable. These are the second most common notes of the group. They come issued and unissued, as a number of unissued sheets were discovered years ago. Those were, for the most part, cut into singles and distributed to the collecting fraternity. Sheets are also known on this bank.

The next three notes are quite a bit scarcer, with The Bank of the Fox River Hydraulic Company being next in line of rarity. There are a number of varieties and some very attractive vignettes.

The Bank of Milwaukee is said to have been unable to issue notes because the Board of Directors couldn't agree on anything. There are a number of different designs, but none were issued. Some notes were filled out, probably as illicit attempts to pass them as good notes. Mine is made out to someone and dated 1844 but it is not signed by bank officers.

The final and generally the most elusive of this group is The Miner's Bank of Dubuque. It is the only bank to carry the designation "Wisconsin Territory." While no notes were issued under Wisconsin Territory authorization, the bank did receive a charter from Iowa and issued notes after Iowa separated from Wisconsin in 1838 and became a territory in its own right.

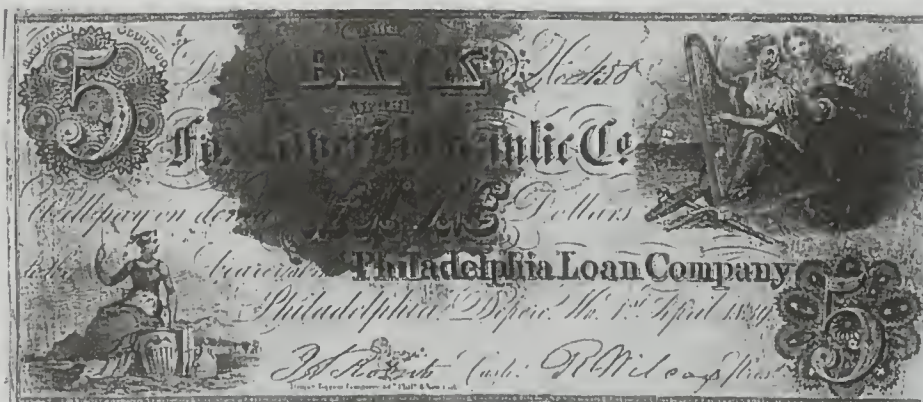
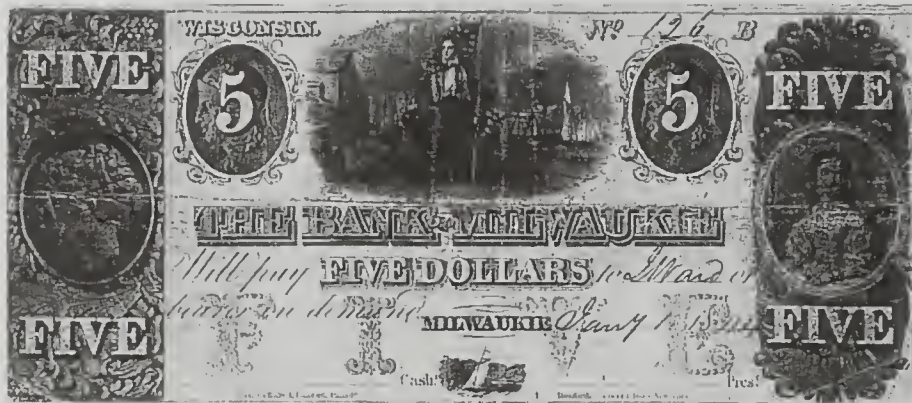
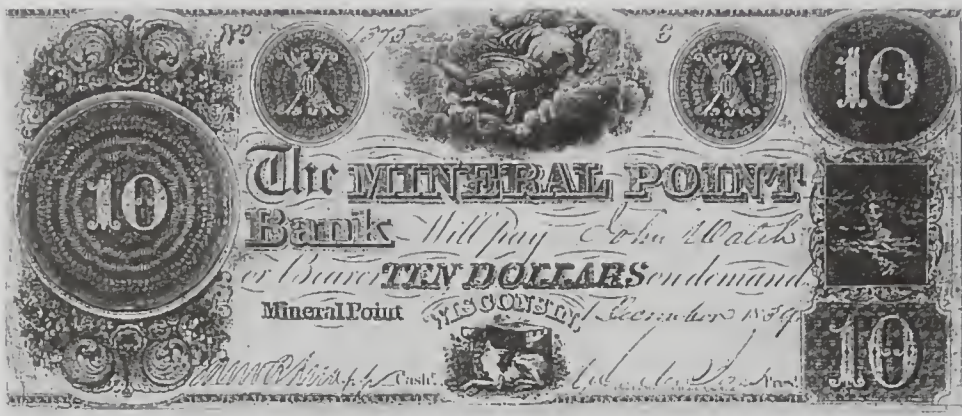
The King of Territorial Banks, however, is The Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company. Because they were good notes, they were almost all redeemed. Thus they are quite rare. The illustration here is courtesy of Krause Publications and is not a part of my collection as are the other notes. I am told this latter note is worth \$1,000 or more...if

you can find one.

For valuations on the other notes in this series, consult the Haxby Catalogs or your friendly local paper currency dealer.

(More illustrations on the next page)





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AMAZING HOARD OF ANCIENT ROMAN DENARI

Due to a fortunate purchase by the Jonathan K. Kern Co. ancient department we can now offer again our very popular Roman Empire denari portrait gallery. These ancient Roman silver denari (singular denarius) were struck during the height of the Roman Empire from 69 to 235 AD. The Roman Empire stretched from Scotland to Arabia, from Morocco to Poland, from Germany to Egypt, and the Mediterranean was known as the "Roman Lake." It was an empire like the world had never known and has not known since. Dozens of aspiring generals and tyrants like Justinian, Charlemagne, Napoleon, and Hitler tried and failed to recreate the Roman Empire. All roads lead to Rome. When in Rome do as the Romans do. About every third word in the English language had its start in Roman Latin. Liberty on U.S. coins is usually shown wearing or holding a Liberty cap which the Romans used to designate a free person. The Mercury head dime is named after the Roman messenger god. The fasces on the reverse is a symbol of Roman justice. The Roman Empire was the birth culture of the Christian religion. All one has to do is visit modern Rome now and look at the Colosseum built by Vespasian, the triumphal arch of Titus, Trajan's Column, and the Forum of Trajan. These are 2,000-year-old ruins which represent only a small fraction of the awe inspiring grandeur of this amazing civilization.

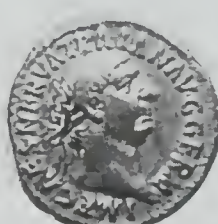
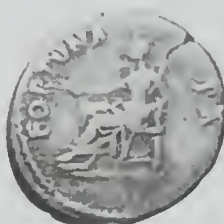
The average weight is about 3.5 grams of good silver. They were hand struck with the reverse die embedded in an "anvil" of log cross section and the obverse die was held and struck with a hand sledge hammer. These silver jewels were struck in massive quantities to fuel the economic needs of a vast thriving empire, and indeed as this hoard demonstrates, the oldest denari in the hoard passed from hand to hand for over 125 years before being buried. They were struck by hand engraved dies by skilled artists known as celators. The portraits of all the different Roman emperors and their family members are like a portrait gallery of miniature silver busts, or like a precious metal three dimensional photo album. The reverse dies were also carefully engraved, usually to depict all the gods, goddesses, heroes, and nymphs of Roman mythology. Other reverse commemorated military victories, religious or political events, or just plain propaganda.

The silver denarius was also the power base by which Roman emperors maintained the loyalty of their legions. These paid professional legionnaires, though proud to be part of the Roman army, were just as happy serving a rival claimant to the Imperial Purple if he happened to have a more generous war chest overflowing with denari. All through the reigns of Nerva and all the other Adoptive emperors the standard pay of the legionnaire was 300 denari a year.

Just by handling these treasures of the past one can almost hear the drums giving a cadence to the tromp of the Legion's advance and the trumpets signaling the charge against the enemy lines! But after the battles are over and the paymaster has distributed the denari to the surviving legions what happened then? For a denarius a



1. Nerva, 96-98 AD, Fine \$69.



2. Trajan, 98-117 AD, VF \$79.



Roman could buy 12 large loaves of bread, or 24 small loaves. A serving of table wine (probably watered, which was acceptable) cost an as, or 1/16 of a denarius. Vintage wine cost 1/4 a denarius a serving. In the Holy Land an amphora of olive oil from Galilee cost one denarius. A bunch of grapes or 10 figs cost an as, or 1/16 of a denarius. An ox sold for 100 denari, and a calf 20 denari, and a ram 8 denari, and 5 sparrows cost 1/8 denarius. It could cost a trader 10,000 denari to lease a ship (galley). A scribe, a highly educated man, earned 12 denari a week. He ate and drank for 4 denari a week, and his clothing also cost 4 denari a week (he must have dressed quite well because a commoner could buy sackcloth clothing which would last years for only 4 denari).

THE ADOPTIVE EMPERORS: COINAGE OF ROME'S ZENITH

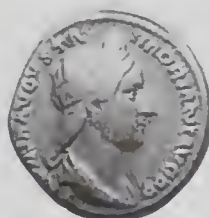
The English historian Edward Gibbon termed the second century A.D. the “happiest age in history.” Between 96 and 180 A.D., the Roman Empire was ruled by a series of capable emperors. After the assassination in A.D. 96 of Domitian, the last of the Flavian emperors, the Senate chose one of their own members, the elderly **Nerva**, to succeed to the throne. To secure the support of the army, the new emperor adopted the general **Trajan** as his son and heir in A.D. 97. This adoption set a precedent, for the next four emperors—**Trajan**, **Hadrian**, **Antoninus Pius**, and **Marcus Aurelius**, would come to the throne as the adoptive son of their predecessor. Under these “adoptive emperors,” the Roman Empire would reach the zenith of its power and prosperity.

In A.D. 98, **Trajan** became emperor upon the death of **Nerva**. Under **Trajan**, the Roman Empire underwent its last significant territorial expansion. After two campaigns (A.D. 101-102 and 105-106), **Trajan** annexed the Kingdom of the Dacians (modern Romania). In the Forum of Rome, there still stands the awe inspiring column of **Trajan** depicting the military campaign against the Dacians in detail as over 2,500 figures spiral upward around the 125 foot height. In A.D. 105, the Kingdom of the Nabataeans was converted into the Roman province of Arabia Petraea. In A.D. 114, a dispute with Parthia led **Trajan** to annex Armenia and invade Mesopotamia. In A.D. 116, Mesopotamia was declared a Roman province. However, rebellions in the East, including those of the Jews, forced **Trajan** to retreat. He died in A.D. 117 before he could resume campaigning in the East. Before his death, **Trajan** named his adopted son **Hadrian** as his heir.

The reign of **Hadrian** was one of consolidation. The new emperor gave up **Trajan's** eastern conquests—Armenia regained its former status as a Roman vassal state. Other frontiers were strengthened. In Britain, the wall he built to defend against the Scottish tribes is still to be seen. **Hadrian** spent most of his reign outside of Italy, touring the provinces to see first-hand what were each territory's needs. **Hadrian** married a grand niece of **Trajan's** named **Sabina**, but they had no children, so in A.D. 136, **Hadrian**



3. Hadrian, 117-138 AD, VF . . . \$79.



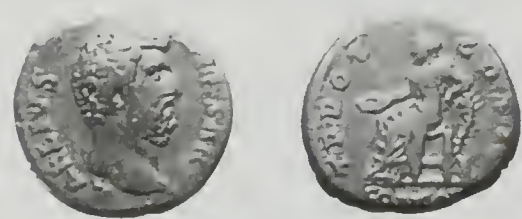
4. Sabina, died 137 AD, Fine . . \$69.

adopted a certain L. Ceionius **Commodus**, who took the name **Aelius** Caesar, as his son and heir. However, the death of **Aelius** in A.D. 138 compelled **Hadrian** to designate a new heir, **Antoninus**. In turn, **Hadrian** compelled **Antoninus** to adopt **Lucius Verus**, the son of **Aelius**, and a nephew of **Antoninus**, Marcus Annii Verus, renamed **Marcus Aurelius**. **Hadrian** died later that same year.

The reign of **Antoninus Pius** (A.D. 138-161) was notable chiefly for its tranquility, although in Britain a new defensive line north of Hadrian's Wall was built to keep the Scottish tribes further at bay. His wife, **Faustina Senior**, died in 141 A.D., so the vast majority of her coinage was commemorative in nature. Also notable was the long apprenticeship of **Marcus Aurelius**, who was named Caesar in A.D. 139. He married a daughter of **Antoninus Pius** and **Faustina** in 145 A.D. She is known to history as **Faustina Junior**. By the time of the death of **Antoninus** in A.D. 161, **Marcus** was thoroughly prepared to assume the burdens of office. As it turned out, they would prove to be considerable.

Upon his accession, **Marcus Aurelius** elevated his adoptive brother, **Lucius Verus**, to the position of co-emperor. **Marcus**, however, was clearly the supreme authority. **Lucius** married the eldest daughter, **Lucilla**, of **Marcus** and **Faustina Junior** in 164 A.D. **Marcus** was to spend much of his reign on campaign. Invasions of German tribes from the north and of Parthians from the east bedeviled the empire. Plague, brought back from the east by the army in A.D. 166, swept the empire (a second wave of plague carried **Lucius Verus** away in A.D. 169). Despite these shocks, **Marcus** was able to restore order on the eastern frontier and was poised to annex territories on the northern frontier at the time of his death A.D. 180. **Marcus** was succeeded by his son **Commodus**, thus breaking the pattern of succession through adoption, and with the accession, Rome's greatest era came to an end.

Commodus proved to be a despot who became quite insane. **Commodus** thought he was the god Hercules, and he is depicted as Hercules on a number of his coins. He would enter the arena himself to fight gladiators and wild beasts. There were several plots against him, one of which involved his sister **Lucilla**, whom he put to death. **Commodus'** wife **Crispina** was banished early in his reign and later executed. **Commodus** was eventually assassinated Dec. 31, 192 A.D. and the Roman Empire entered an era of anarchy.



5. Aelius, Caesar, 136-138 AD,
Fine\$179.



6. Antoninus Pius, 138-161 AD,
VF\$59.



7. Faustina Senior, died 141 AD,
VF\$59.



8. Marcus Aurelius, 161-180 AD,
VF\$69.

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9. Faustina Junior, died 175 AD,
VF\$59.



10. Lucius Verus, 161-169 AD,
VF\$89.



11. Lucilla, died 182 AD,
VF\$69.



12. Commodus, 177-192 AD,
VF\$69.



13. Crispina, died 183 AD,
VF\$79.

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ADULT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The President and Board of Governors of the Central States Numismatic Society are pleased to announce the availability of an adult scholarship for Society members to attend the Summer Seminar educational program of the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Summer Seminar is a week-long series of educational lectures held each year at ANA headquarters and the campus of Colorado College.

Award includes tuition, room and board, as well as coach class airfare from the airport nearest the awardee's place of legal residence. The approximate value of the award is \$1,000.

Applicants should apply by letter and will be judged primarily on the basis of past contributions to organized numismatics. Examples of activities considered to enhance an application include service as a local, regional, or national numismatic organization officer; publication of numismatically related articles; a history of exhibiting at coin shows and other numismatic exhibitions; as well as service on the staff of local, regional, or national coin shows or numismatic conventions.

To receive a copy of the adult scholarship guidelines write to:

Roger Winkelhake, P.O. Box 6071, Lincoln, NE 68506

All inquiries must be postmarked no later than March 15, 1997. Award will be announced at the general membership meeting of the Society.

YOUNG NUMISMATIST SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The President and Board of Governors of the Central States Numismatic Society are pleased to announce the availability of a scholarship for YN members to attend the Summer Seminar educational program of the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Summer Seminar is a week-long series of educational lectures held each year at ANA headquarters and the campus of Colorado College.

Award includes tuition, room and board, as well as coach class airfare from the airport nearest the awardee's place of legal residence. The approximate value of the award is \$1,000.

Applicants must be between 13 and 17 years of age as of January 1, 1997.

Applicants must be a CSNS member in good standing for a period of at least one (1) year prior to applying for a scholarship application.

Recipients of a CSNS scholarship in previous years are ineligible to win again.

YN's will be judged mainly on their activities and contributions to CSNS; for their accomplishments in school, church, and community; and may not have attended the ANA Summer Seminar on a scholarship from another organization. Preference will be given to applicants residing within the CSNS region.

For a copy of the CSNS Young Numismatist scholarship guidelines and application write to:

Ray Lockwood, 2075 E. Bocock Road, Marion, IN 46952-8799

Future CSNS Conventions

- 1997—April 11–13Indianapolis, Indiana
Marvin Mericle 219/749-2539
- 1997—September 5–7Harvey, Illinois
Clayton Hagemann 630/552-3491
- 1998—April 22–26Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Jerry Lebo 219/753-2489; Fax 219/753-4379
- 1999—April 22–25Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Jerry Lebo 219/753-2489; Fax 219/753-4379

Note to Club Officials

Interested in hosting a future CSNS Convention? It is not too early to begin thinking of the future! Submit your letter of invitation to the CSNS Secretary-Treasurer at your earliest convenience. Your request will receive the prompt attention of the Officers and Board of Governors.

Would You Like To Submit An Article To *The Centinel*?

The Central States Numismatic Society welcomes articles related broadly to numismatic themes. All of the material contributed will be entered in competition for the Elston Bradfield Literary Award for the best article to appear in *The Centinel*.

Articles from contributors less than 18 years old are entered in competition for the Daniel Parker Literary Award. Articles are to be typed. You may also submit a copy on a disk, identified with the name and version of software used. If disk is submitted, double-spaced printout must accompany disk. Articles should contain accurate information. Clear photos or drawings to help illustrate your subject can be submitted.

In addition, authors are compensated at a rate of roughly five dollars per 100 words.

If you have a piece you'd like to submit for possible publication, contact the editors — Jim and Karen Jach, P.O. Box 21766, Milwaukee, WI 53221, phone 414/281-4687.

HARRY W. BASS, JR. RESEARCH FOUNDATION ANNOUNCES NIP INDEXES ARE NOW AVAILABLE

The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation was brought into existence in December of 1991. The purpose of the Research Foundation is to keep intact in perpetuity rare and very significant collections of U.S. Numismatics to the end that they will be available to serious numismatists for purposes of education and research.

The foundation announced in early February, 1996, the availability of a set of electronic indexes for numismatists, which can be downloaded through the Internet. Called NIP, for the "Numismatic Indexes Project," these eleven indexes provide any student or researcher an instantaneous way of locating what the scholarship of the past century has produced in major American numismatic periodicals. The indexes are in ASCII form, so can be used by any computer operating system, and are made available free of charge to those interested in using this tool of research.

The eleven indexes cover a wide range of numismatic scholarship over many decades. From the American Numismatic Society they include: American Journal of Numismatics 1866-1924; Museum Notes 1945-1988; American Journal of Numismatics, Second Series, 1989-1995; Coinage of the Americas Conference (COAC) 1984-1995; Numismatic Notes and Monographs 1921-1968; ANS Proceedings 1878-1914. Five other periodicals are also included in NIP: The Numismatist 1888-1995 (ANA); Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine 1935-1975 (Coin World); Numismatic Review 1943-1947 (Stack's); Coin Collector's Journal, 1875-1888; and Coin Collector's Journal, New Series 1934-1954. For information on how to download them, subscribe at no charge via E-Mail to the mail discussion group NumIndex-L by sending to:

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This one-line message in the message body (no signature lines):

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For further information about the NIP project, please contact the address below, or E-mail the HBRF care of either:

Harry Bass HWBass@CompuTek.NET or

Ed Deane EdDeane@CompuTek.NET

The Foundation presently owns over eight hundred items which will be of significant interest to the scholar and student of United States Numismatics. The present collection consists of over two hundred fifty different specimens of large size U.S. paper currency, together with over five hundred United States pattern, experimental and trial pieces. The currency covers the period from the inception of U.S. currency at the beginning of the Civil War to the time it was withdrawn from circulation during the 1920s, at which time it was replaced by smaller bills.

The "Pattern" collection consists of an outstanding representation of this area of Numismatics which is so important to the researcher for a full understanding of the evolution of American coinage. Many specimens are quite rare, and all are in exemplary condition.

Persons interested in examining portions of the collections in pursuit of their numismatic research endeavors should contact the Foundation office at 8333 Douglas Ave., Suite 1400, Dallas, Texas, 75225, during normal office hours. Or one may call (214) 696-0584 for more information.

Central States Numismatic Society

A leading hobby organization

The Central States Numismatic Society, founded in 1939, is one of the larger numismatic organizations in the United States with membership fluctuating around 2,000. CSNS, as it is known informally, operates in a 13-state Midwestern region but membership is open to residents of all states and foreign countries.

A winning publication

Its quarterly publication, *The Centinel*, has won first place two years running in the American Numismatic Association's regional publication contest.

Major coin shows

The CSNS spring convention is one of the largest coin shows each year with most of the leading coin companies on hand. There are also educational programs, exhibits, junior programs and a major auction. CSNS also sponsors a smaller fall convention featuring regional dealers.

Scholarships

CSNS offers its members two scholarships each year to the American Numismatic Association's Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The scholarships, available to both adults and juniors, are awarded on the basis of an individual's numismatic activities.

Speakers Bureau

Several prominent numismatists are available through CSNS. Clubs interested in acquiring the services of these speakers should contact the secretary.

Membership

Regular membership in CSNS costs \$8 per year for adults and clubs. Juniors pay just \$1. Life memberships cost \$125.

1997 Spring Convention

Indiana Convention Center and RCA Dome - Indianapolis

April 11-13, 1997 - Professional Numismatists Day April 10

April 11:

9:00 a.m. - CSNS Board of Governors meeting

10:00 a.m. - Bourse (dealer) area open to public

TBA - Various educational programs

7:00 p.m. - Bourse area closes

April 12:

10:00 a.m. - Bourse (dealer) area open to public

TBA - Various educational programs

TBA - Special luncheon at Circle Centre Mall

TBA - Tour of Indianapolis Motor Speedway

1:30 p.m. - Special auction for juniors

3:00 p.m. - CSNS annual membership meeting

6:00 p.m. - Bourse area closes

7:00 p.m. - CSNS banquet

April 13:

10:00 a.m. - Bourse (dealer) area open to public

3:00 p.m. - Bourse closes

Convention contacts:

General Chairman, Howard Linville: 317-248-1713

Bourse Chairman, Marv Mericle: 219-749-2539

Exhibit Chairperson, Fran Lockwood: 317-664-6520

Hotel Reservations (all A.C. 317):

Marriott – 635-4443

Embassy Suites – 236-1800

Holiday Inn – 631-2221

Hyatt Regency – 632-1234

Ramada Inn – 897-4000

Westin – 262-8100

1997 Fall Convention

Hosted by the Illinois Numismatic Association

September 5-7

Ramada Inn

Harvey, Illinois

Reservations: 630-956-1500

For additional information, contact:

Clayton Hagemann

PO Box 141

Plano, IL 60545

Phone: 630-552-3491

Other CSNS contacts:

Secretary-Treasurer, Jerry Lebo

P.O. Box 841

Logansport, IN 46947

Phone: 219-753-2489

Fax: 219-753-4379

e-mail: csns@netusal.net

Centinel Editors, Jim and Karen Jach

P.O. Box 21766

Milwaukee, WI 53221

Phone: 414-281-4687

CSNS President, John W. Wilson

P.O. Box 27185

Milwaukee, WI 53227

Phone: 414-545-8636

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Telephone: 630-552-3491

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John Wilson - President - Central States Numismatic Society

Kermit Wasmer - President - Illinois Numismatic Association

SPEAKERS BUREAU AVAILABLE

One of the services provided by the Central States Numismatic Society is the maintenance of a roster of qualified speakers willing to present programs at coin show educational forums, club banquets, service club functions, or similar events where an audience would like to learn about numismatics.

In the past, all of our speakers have appeared on a no-fee basis; however, it would be acceptable to request reimbursement for travel and lodging expenses.

Our Speakers Bureau listing of qualified speakers will appear on a regular basis in *The Centinel*.

Please consider submitting your name and/or that of others who are willing to present programs on numismatic topics. Let's make our Central States Speakers Bureau the "talk of the hobby!" I look forward to hearing from you.

W. Ray Lockwood

2075 E. Bocock Road

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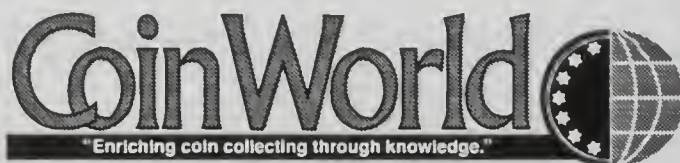
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ILNA Will Host Fall 1997 CSNS Show

The Illinois Numismatic Association will host a fall 1997 Central States show on September 5-7th, 1997. The show will be held at the Ramada Inn, which is larger than the 1996 ILNA site. The Ramada is in the I-80 and Halsted intersection just north of the 1996 show site. The hotel has facilities for 110 bourse tables, including 20 corner tables. Prices for the tables range from \$275.00 for a 6 x 8 corner table to \$175.00 for a 8' table in the main bourse area. A smaller adjoining area will have table prices set at \$225.00 for a limited number of 6 x 8 corner tables to \$140.00 for an 8' table. Clayton Hagemann of Plano, IL, will be bourse chairman again this year. It is anticipated that this will be a soldout show.

The show will feature free admission to the public. There will be seminars, exhibits and raffle prizes. Sonny Henry will conduct a youth and regular auction on Sunday afternoon. A party is planned for Saturday evening for show participants. It is anticipated that this show will be one of the better shows in the Chicago area for 1997.

The Illinois Numismatic Association feels honored to be hosting a show of the standards required by the Central States Numismatic Society.

Club News

Dearborn Coin Club

The Dearborn Coin Club was established in 1960. It holds club memberships with the American Numismatic Association (ANA), the Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS), and Michigan State Numismatic Society (MSNS).

Yearly, the Club donates copies of the "Red Book" to schools and public libraries where members reside. Its members have been assistants at ANA, CSNS and MSNS conventions. Many members have also participated in National Coin Week, or have given presentations at local schools or coin shows.

The Club meets the first and third Tuesday of each month, except July and August, at the Dearborn Civic Center which is located on Michigan Avenue near Greenfield. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

Club officers are elected for one year terms except for Director who is elected to a three year term. Officers for 1996 are:

Bob Hatfield	president
Dave Endres	vice president
Helen Sedo	secretary
John Jaynes	treasurer (and past president)
Paul Gentenberg	sgt-at-arms
Josephine Salvetti	director
Ken VanVliet	director
Bob Elsnore	director

Although the Club's main emphasis is coins, it welcomes anyone who collects numismatic material of any type. Each meeting has refreshments and a raffle.

Show Calendar

Show Chairmen are invited to send announcements of upcoming coin shows in the Central States region. The Show Calendar is intended to assist collectors and dealers in planning their show attendance. It is also designed to aid show sponsors in avoiding date conflicts. Show dates will be listed up to 12 months in advance and show sponsors are encouraged to submit dates for future shows through December, 1997. Please include the city where the show will be held, official name of the show, show dates and location, as well as the name, address and phone number of the show or bourse chairman. Send to Jim or Karen Jach, P.O. Box 21766, Milwaukee, WI 53221.

1997 SHOW CALENDAR

MUNCIE, INDIANA — JANUARY 19

Muncie Coin Club 40th Annual Coin Show, Ball State University, Student Center-Cardinal Hall, 2200 University Ave. Ray Saylor, P.O. Box 1184, Muncie, IN 47302. 317/288-0371.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS — FEBRUARY 2

Rockford Area Coin Club 81st Semi-Annual Coin Show, Holiday Inn-Hoffman House, 7550 E. State St., Rockford, IL. Ralph Winqvist, 1004 C Street, Rockford, IL 61107. 815/963-0396.

RACINE, WISCONSIN — MARCH 2

Racine Numismatic Society's 59th Annual Coin Show, Racine Marriott Hotel, 711 W. Washington Ave., Racine, WI. Jerry Binsfeld, P.O. Box 191, Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158. 414/654-6272.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS — MARCH 9

Will County Coin Club Show, Holiday Inn, Interstate 80 & Larkin Ave. Clayton Hagemann, P.O. Box 141, Plano, IL 60545-0141. 630/552-3491.

BROOKLYN CENTER, MINNESOTA — MARCH 14-16

Northwest Coin Club 63rd Annual Show, Earle Brown Heritage Center, Brooklyn Center, MN. Lee Quast, P.O. Box 18053, Minneapolis, MN 55418. 612/533-6564.

MARION, INDIANA — MARCH 23

Marion Coin Club 39th Annual Show, Grant County 4-H Fairgrounds, State Highway 18 East, Marion, IN. Ray Lockwood, P.O. Box 93, Marion, IN 46952. 327/664-6520.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS — MARCH 23

Central Illinois Numismatic Association's Annual Spring Coin Show, Northfield Center, Northfield Drive and Dirksen Parkway, (3210 Northfield Drive), Springfield, IL 62702. Steve Butler, 1712 S. First St., Springfield, IL 62704. 217/528-7634.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — APRIL 4-6

Chicago International 22nd Annual Coin Fair, Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers, 301 East North Water Street, Chicago, IL. Kevin Foley, P.O. Box 573, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 414/282-2407.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA — APRIL 6

Indianapolis Coin Club Spring Firehouse Show, Wayne Township fire station, 5401 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, IN. David Reid, 1690 South 900 East, Zionsville, IN 46077. 317/769-6564.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA — APRIL 10-13

Central States Numismatic Society's 58th Annual Convention, Indiana Convention Center, 100 S. Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, IN. Marvin Mericle, 219/749-2539.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — APRIL 17-19

South Shore Coin Club's 33rd Annual Show, The Grand Milwaukee Hotel, 4747 S. Howell Avenue, Milwaukee, WI. Annette Tramte, 2368 S. 59th St., West Allis, WI 53219. 414/541-7028.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN — MAY 18

Numismatists of Wisconsin 37th Annual Convention, sponsored by Kenosha Coin Club, Kenosha Union Club, 3030 39th Ave., Kenosha, WI. Jerry Binsfeld, P.O. Box 191, Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158. 414/843-2321.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — JUNE 27-29

MidAmerica 16th Annual Coin Expo, The Wisconsin Center, East Exhibit Hall, 500 W. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee, WI. Kevin Foley, P.O. Box 573, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 414/282-2407.

HARVEY, ILLINOIS — SEPTEMBER 5-7

Central States Numismatic Society's fall show hosted by the Illinois Numismatic Association, Ramada Inn of Harvey, IL, located at the intersection of I-80 and Route 1, South Chicago area. Clayton Hagemann, P.O. Box 141, Plano, IL 60545. 630/552-3491.

CINCINNATI, OHIO — SEPTEMBER 19-21

Greater Cincinnati Numismatic Exposition 14th Annual Show, Drawbridge Convention Center, I-75 & Buttermilk Pike, Ft. Mitchell, KY. Paul Padget, 716 W. Wyoming Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45215. 513/821-2143.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — SEPTEMBER 25-27

Milwaukee Numismatic Society 63rd Anniversary Show, The Grand Milwaukee Hotel, across from the airport at 4747 S. Howell Avenue, Milwaukee, WI. Harry Siaggas, 539 N. 53rd St., Milwaukee, WI 53208. 414/476-2176.

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http://www.money.org/club_csns.html

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NOTE: The Society year begins on March 1st of each year.

(for use of secretary only)

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